FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, JULY 4 1859. [NO. 2196.]

PRINTED EVERY MONDAY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER, $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

Advertisements inserted for 60 cents per square of 16 lines for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

Election among the Indians.—The Seneca nation of the Cattaraugus and Alleghany reservations recently held a general election of officers for the ensuing year. The contest was an animated one. The two tickets in the field were respectively the "Young Men's and the "Peoples." A friend has favored us with copies of both, and we regard them as highly valuable curiosities. The "Young Men's" ticket is headed by the following "platform" adopted for the government and instruction of the officers elected:

"1st. The Council shall not make any treaties, either with the Government of the United States or of the State of New York, so far as the Kansas land claim is concerned.

"2d. The white people shall be allowed to take leases of individual Indians, for a term of years, for farming utensils.

"3d. The nation shall cause per centage paid into the treasury for all kinds of timber and bark sold by the Indians to any white man."

"4th. That no liquors shall be brought upon our lands for the purpose of a sale to our people."

The People's "platform" is more simple in its construction, but equally sound. It consists of two planks merely: "Opposition to Kansas Land Agitators," and "In favor of the temperance movement." The Peoples' ticket, with the exception of four of its names, was elected entire.

The officers elected were a President—John Luke—a Clerk and a Treasurer for the whole Nation; and for each Reservation a body of Councillors, a Peacemaker, three Assessors, three Overseers of Highways, a Superintendent of Schools, an Overseer of the Poor, a Marshal and two Deputy Marshals. Some of the names upon the tickets are curious enough to be repeated. Among other singular cognomens we find the following: Joshua Turkey, Steven Silver Heels, Dodge Fatty, John Hemlock, Umfry Longfingers, Moses Corruplanter, Adolphus Blinkeye, William Red Eye, John Shongo, Joseph Blacksnake, Little Joe, Jack Kenjockety, John Jacket, Noah Two Guns, Young Little Joe, H. Halftoe, Jabez Green Blanket, and King Pierce.—*Buffalo Ex.*

Lottery Swindling.—Some *friend* at Baltimore has written us a "confidential" letter, offering to sell us a package of lottery tickets, and send to our address on the receipt of $10, and expressing a great desire to sell a capital prize in West Chester. In case the package should not draw at least one hundred dollars, he kindly offers to send another package without charge. This was certainly a very tempting bait, but it was no "sell." We understand that great numbers of these "confidential" letters have been received in West Chester, but we have heard of no capital prize. No doubt the same scheme has been adopted all over the country. An agent is sent round who obtains the names of all the people who are supposed to be "green," and lottery schemes and confidential letters are forwarded, and no doubt many are taken in. This petty scheme should be exposed by all the newspapers.

West Chester Record.

A case occurred last week out West which proves that the "ruling passion" is as strong in a railroad smash-up as in death itself. An excursion train went from Chicago to Cincinnati over the new route. One of the fair excursionists, a very pretty young Illinois wife, purchased a "love of a bonnet" at Cincinnati. On the return trip some fiends placed rails aerssss the track, and the train was thrown off, the engineer very badly injured, and several of the passengers smashed and bruised. One of those taken out, considerably crushed, and almost stunned, was the young lady alluded to. On recovering her senses the *second* question she asked was, "Is my husband safe?" —the *first* having been, "Where is my bonnet."

Albany Statesman.

Soldiers of the Revolutionary War.—The Pension Office had upon its rolls on the 30th of June, 1858, the names of 253 revolutionary soldiers. Of this small remnant of heroes, information has been received that during the succeeding half year 46 went to their long account, leaving upon the first day of the present year 207 survivors.

Death of Metternich.—The Bremen brings us news of the death of the veteran Prince Metternich—the Austrian statesman and diplomatist, lately and for forty years the most powerful Minister in Europe. He was born at Coblentz, May 15, 1773.

Death of the Rev. Dr. Burns.—The recent English papers announce the death of the Rev. Dr. Burns, who was known as "The Father of the Free Church of Scotland." This event took place towards the close of May, when in the 81st year of his age. He was ordained in 1800.

Rather Too Much.—A remedy for scarlet fever has been going the rounds of the papers, (and last week it appeared in our columns,) recommending in addition to pepper tea, that 70 or 80 grains of jalap be administered. We paid very little attention to the prescription but a physician calls our attention to it and says it may do harm. The dose of jalap is six or seven times too large, and is not a very harmless purgative to tamper with, any way.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

The Wild Cherry.—It may not be generally known that wild cherry leaves are poisonous to cattle. Mr. Jacob Reich, of this place, lost, a few days since, two valuable cows, the result of their having eaten the leaves from the limbs of a wild cherry tree, thrown on the street by a neighbor. The cows died within a few hours after eating the leaves.—*Salem Press.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 30, 1859.

TAXES.—The merchants and others in this county have of course not overlooked Sheriff McNeill's pressing invitation to "walk up and settle," to-morrow, those portions of the public taxes which are payable to him directly, without the formality of "giving in" to the magistrate appointed to take the tax lists. The items thus payable are embraced in Schedule B. of the Revenue Law, and include—

Circus riders, and other itinerant exhibiters; insurance companies; Bank agencies; brokers; express companies; billiard and bowling alleys; livery stables; retailers; dentists, painters, &c.; dealers in slaves; sellers of playing cards; and of riding vehicles; auctioneers; merchants of all kinds; horse drovers; studs and jacks; peddlers; putters up of lightning rods; and gypsies.

The following paragraphs of the tax law are of most immediate and general interest:—

(12) Every licensed retailer of spiritous liquors, wines or cordials, or retailer of malt liquors, thirty dollars. In addition to this, such retailer shall list the amount of liquors, wines and cordials as required in schedule A of this act and pay the tax there imposed.

(19) Every merchant, merchant tailor, jeweler, grocer, druggist, apothecary, produce dealer, commission merchant, factor, produce broker, and every other trader, who as principal, or agent for another, carries on the business of buying or selling goods, wares or merchandise of whatsoever name or description, and who is not taxed on his purchases in some other paragraph of this schedule, one half of one per cent. on the total amount of his purchases, whether made in or out of the State, for cash, or on credit: *Provided*, That articles the growth or manufacture of this State, if bought in the State, and also articles the growth or manufacture of adjoining States if brought into this State for sale by the grower or manufacturer, shall not be required to be returned in the amount of purchases, but shall be exempt from taxation.

(20) Every dealer in ready made clothing (for males) one and one half per cent. on total amount of purchases.

(21) Every person who, for himself, or as agent for another, sells patent medicines or nostrums, ten per cent. on amount of his sales.

These are, as we have said, arranged under Schedule B, of which the act says,—

82. The sheriff shall annually collect the taxes as set forth in this schedule, and grant to each party paying the tax, a license to carry on his business until the first day of July next ensuing, except in cases where the tax is on non-resident traders in slaves, or horses and mule drovers, in which cases no license shall be required.

A remarkable change in one of the provisions of the Revenue law appears to have escaped the public notice. The first we heard of it was from our intelligent Sheriff, who, while studying the act a few days ago, with a view to a faithful compliance with its requirements, discovered that the "liquor tax," which had been previously included among those to be paid directly to the Sheriff on the 1st of July, is now arranged under Schedule A, to be *given in* this year, and *paid* next year. Schedule A says,—

"27. The following subjects shall be annually listed, and be taxed the amounts specified:"

It then enumerates lands, polls, and the various other taxables usually "given in" during "the last twenty working days in July," and on which, as is well known, the taxes are payable the year after giving in. Among these we now find the following:—

(17) Every resident of the State that brings into this State, or buys from a non-resident, whether by sample or otherwise, spiritous liquors, wines or cordials for the purpose of sale, ten per cent. on the amount of his purchases. Every person that buys to sell again, spiritous liquors, wines, or cordials from the maker in this State, his agent, factor or commission merchant, five per cent. on his purchases.

It seems to us that the effect of this change will be to *exempt liquor dealers from the payment of any tax at all this year.* If so, it will reduce the receipts in this town alone about $2000. And in the whole State probably $50,000. This will be a very serious matter for our worthy State Treasurer, who we understand feels quite as sensitively any shortness of the State's funds as he would a deficiency in his own. But it is possible that he may be consoled by a general failure to discover the change, and that the tax will thus be paid. We shall see.

Was any thing said in the Legislature on the subject? Any reason given for the change? We neither saw nor heard any thing about it. Yet it may have been discussed and a sufficient reason given. We remember that there was no attempt even, in any quarter, to report the discussions on the revenue law, or the results in detail of those discussions. This is to be regretted, for it was a much more important and interesting subject than many others which received more attention. On examining the original bill as introduced by Mr. Fries, Chairman of the Finance Committee, we find it so arranged there. If it were not that we know Mr. Fries to be a temperate man, if not a temperance man, we might suppose that the members of the Legislature were disposed to grant easy terms to their best friend, King Alcohol, to whom many if not most of them were doubtless indebted for their seats in that honorable body.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Clarendon has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. from the profits of the last six months. See advertisement.

The Bank of Fayetteville also has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable on and after to-morrow. See advertisements as to this and other matters.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—3,622,224 bales, against 2,983,810 last year. Increase 638,414 bales.

THE NEXT COUNTY FAIRS.—W. W. Holden, Esq., has been invited to deliver the Address at the Fair here in October next. We have never heard Mr. Holden, but have read his published speeches before Literary and Agricultural associations with no little pleasure. It is hoped and believed that the invitation will be accepted.

The Duplin Agricultural Society hold their Fair at Kenansville on Thursday and Friday, the 17th and 18th days of November; and the Sampson Fair is fixed at Clinton on 1st, 2d and 3d days of December next. Very liberal premiums are offered in each County, indicating a gratifying success in the good work undertaken by the associations.

In Sampson, we notice such premiums offered, as $20 for the largest crop of cotton on 5 acres of upland, not less than 1500 lbs. per acre; the same for 5 acres of lowland cotton, not less than 1750 lbs. per acre; $20 for the best 5 acres of upland corn, not less than 40 bushels each, and the same for lowland, not less than 65 bushels per acre.

In Duplin $30 is offered for the best acre of corn, not less than 100 bushels, and $15 for the best acre of upland corn, not less than 75 bushels. $10 for the best acre of Cotton, not less than 2000 lbs. $10 for the best acre of sweet potatoes, not less than 400 bushels; &c. &c.

A NEW LOCOMOTIVE.—The locomotive "Cumberland," for the Western railroad, arrived here yesterday morning on the steamer Rowan. It weighs 20 tons.

The company has purchased some additional freight cars from a manufactory at Portsmouth, Va., and they are now on the way.

CHERAW AND COALFIELDS RAILROAD.—The Charleston Mercury this morning closes an article complaining of mail failures on the W. & M. Railroad, with the following item of information as to this proposed Road:

"Should the Coalfields Road ever be extended to Raleigh, we hope to receive our northern mail more regularly. We are informed that the business of Col. MacFarlan, on his present trip to England, is to purchase the iron for the track of the Coalfields Road."

THE TARBORO' BRANCH ROAD.—The subscription by Edgecombe County mentioned in the last Observer has secured beyond all doubt the construction of the Road from Tarboro' to the Wilmington & Weldon Road. As usual the enterprising Virginia towns, Petersburg and Norfolk, are making arrangements to secure the benefits of the road. Each place has subscribed several thousand dollars to the work—a scattering of bread upon the waters to be returned to them after not many days. The Wilmington Journal, noticing the fact, urges a subscription of $5,000 by the Wilmington merchants.

There is so much good sense and truth in the recommendation of the Journal, that we are tempted to copy it:—

"We learn that some $3,500 has been raised in each of the cities of Norfolk and Petersburg towards the stock necessary to the construction of the Branch referred to. Now, would it not be good policy in Wilmington to raise some subscription to the same work? The absence of all effort or recognition of the work here could hardly fail to impress the farmers of Edgecombe unfavorably, as an opposite course would have a different and more desirable effect. There is a disposition to turn the bulk of the Edgecombe Cotton in this direction, and also to receive the bulk of the large amount of fertilizers used in that county through the port of Wilmington. This disposition would be strengthened by the evidence of a friendly feeling which even a small subscription here would show—say even $5,000. Surely this would not be very much, but it would show a feeling and would be duly appreciated. This stock would be merged in the general stock of the Company and share in all dividends, while the name of all business subscribers would be known to the Edgecombe farmers, and could only result in the creation of good feeling."

How admirably all this would have applied to the Coalfields railroad! What a deal of good good feeling would have been produced by "even a small subscription" from Wilmington; and how clearly "the absence of all effort or recognition of the work [at Wilmington] could hardly fail to impress [the people of Fayetteville] unfavorably"! Wilmington has a deal of sense and enterprise in every direction but one, and that the most natural one for their display.

Gone to Little Rock.—Rev. J. T. Wheat, for many years President of the N. Carolina University, has taken charge of an Episcopal Church in Little Rock, Ark.

The above is an item in the Petersburg Express of Tuesday. It has two material errors, we think—one certainly, and we hope two. Dr. Wheat was never President of the N. C. University, but he was at the late Commencement, and we have heard nothing about a resignation of his Professorship there. We trust he has not gone.

THE SOUTH.—Of 3,804,000 acres of land sold by the General Government in 1858, 3,050,000 were in the slave States—Missouri, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida. These sales of lands, it is stated, have been followed to a considerable extent, by settlement or preparation for their culture; they have not, to any great extent, been made for speculative purposes. Certainly such facts as these do not indicate a scarcity of labor, rendering it necessary, as is urged, to re-open the slave trade. It seems manifest that the creation of trouble, a dissolution of the Union, is the only object of those who urge a revival of that traffic.

The agricultural products of the Southern States have increased very largely of late. In 1855 the crops of Cotton, Tobacco, Rice and Sugar produced about $143,000,000. In 1858 about $213,000,000. An increase of about $70,000,000—nearly 50 per cent.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, June 27, 1859.

The Bremen, with dates from Southampton to the 14th inst., has arrived here.

England.—The ministry had resigned. Lord Palmerston has been made Premier and Lord John Russell Secretary of the Foreign office. Lord Granville was first summoned by the Queen, but could not form the ministry. The queen was afterwards satisfied that Granville was the only obstacle to the union of Palmerston and Russell. She sent for Palmerston, who had an hour's interview with her, and straightway sought one with Russell, who agreed to serve under him, but none other. The *Times* says:

"Lord Russell is an ardent friend of Italy, and both he and Palmerston want Austria to admit her defeat, her ascertained inferiority and the incurable disadvantages of her position south of the Alps. Both are of the opinion that she will consult her own greatness by relinquishing territory which cost a great army and still greater odium."

The War.—The Austrians had evacuated Piacenza, Pavia, Lodi, Bologne and Ancona. The citadel and fortifications of Piacenza were first blown up.

It is rumored that Napoleon returns to France, leaving Pelissier Commander-in-chief.

The French passed the river Adda without striking a blow.

The Emperor of Austria is said to have taken command of his army in person, acting on the defensive.

The Austrian loss at Palestro, official, was 15 officers, 513 men, killed; 1 general, 28 officers, 875 men, wounded; and 6 officers and 774 men, missing.

Austrian Version of Magenta.—VIENNA, June 10.—Some details of the battle of Magenta have been received, but the retreat of the Austrians to the Adda has been so very rapid that no one in the camp has had time to forward to this city a connected account of what happened on the 4th and 5th inst. It is impossible to say which party displayed greater valor, but it is certain that the allies had more killed and wounded than the Austrians. It would appear that the battle was more than once lost and won, and that the Austrians would have been ultimately victorious had they not been commanded by Gyulai. The rifles of the French infantry did great execution, but the Austrians still speak somewhat slightingly of the rifled cannon. By the Times of the 7th inst. I see that the report of the allies having returned to the right bank of the Ticino on the 5th inst. was forwarded to England. The fact is, that the French made preparations for a retreat, but remained where they were when they found that Gyulai did not intend to molest them.

Correspondence of the Times.

The Emperor's Milan Proclamation.—PARIS, Sunday, June 12, 6 P. M.—The first impression caused by the proclamations "to the Italians" and to "the Army of Italy," posted up at the Bourse yesterday, and published in the *Moniteur* of today, was that the former displayed a moderation which, to whatever cause it may be attributed, is worthy of note. Whatever may be the motive, we have now in black and white a declaration from the Emperor himself that he does not make war either "for personal ambition or to aggrandize the territory of France." All his Majesty desires is "moral influence," and not "sterile conquest;" and this moral influence "he seeks with pride, by making free one of the fairest parts of Europe." The Emperor proclaims also that he is not in Italy with the "preconceived system to dispossess the Sovereigns, nor to impose on the Italians his own will." The Emperor Napoleon merely breaks the chains of those who are enslaved by foreign or domestic despots, or gives them an opportunity of doing so themselves, in perfect security; and he then leaves them at liberty to choose their own rulers; which, I presume, is what is meant by the phrase that he "will place no obstacles to the free manifestation of legitimate wishes." This manifestation will doubtlesss be by "universal suffrage." Universal suffrage has given freedom to France; why should it not do the same for Italy?

France and England.—The London Times of the 14th inst. has articles as to the effect of a change of Ministry. "A belief (says the Times) that the new Ministry in course of formation by Lord Palmerston will inspire respect abroad, and, without pretending to establish "confidential" relations with the Emperor Napoleon, will conduct its intercourse with France in a consistent and dignified manner, has given increased strength to the English funds to-day. The French proclamation issued at Milan to the people of Lombardy likewise had a favorable effect, although it is seen that such documents are merely intended to serve the purposes of the moment."

And again, "Lord John Russell has accepted the Foreign office. This places beyond any doubt, if doubt there could be, the policy of England on the Italian question. Lord John Russell has ever been known as an ardent friend of the Italian race, Italian freedom, and Italian unity. With Lord Palmerston's avowed belief, that had England stood by France in her negotiations with Austria she could have prevented the war, and that even now we must look to the Anglo-Gallic alliance for the final and satisfactory settlement of Italy, Lord John Russell will have as much scope and authority in his office as if he stood alone. Both wish Austria to admit the fact of her defeat, her ascertained inferiority, and the incurable disadvantages of her position South of the Alps. Both are of opinion that she will consult her own greatness better by relinquishing territory which costs an immense army, and still greater odium. Both see in France a better agent for the reorganization of Italy, and for the creation of that federal union which is all the unity possible under existing circumstances. Were the question to be confined to the present state of affairs, the policy to be pursued might be stated in a sentence. Austria is flying homewards; France and Sardinia are pursuing her across the Adda; free corps are molesting her in the North; Venice is about to be attacked immediately, on the East; and on the South the whole Peninsula is rising against her, and expelling her allies and her garrisons. The only advice to be given is that Austria should accommodate herself to these painful circumstances, just as England admitted the independence of the United States, and France has twice submitted to the dictation of invaders. There can be no glory gained by a stubborn, and even victorious resistance, to the just claims of a great nation, and it is unwise to wage a war where military success incurs a moral opprobrium. No doubt, this and similar considerations will be in due time urged upon Austria by the two Ministers who have undertaken to divide the responsibility of our foreign relations. * * The new minister will have to deal with facts as they arise, and it may be long before they invite our friendly efforts. He will have to make the best arrangement he can out of the materials which fortune may place in his hands, and we only hope that arrangement will secure the retirement of every foreign power from the soil of the Peninsula.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, June 28.

The *Arabia* arrived at Halifax to-day with Liverpool dates to the 18th.

The War.—The *Arabia's* news is unimportant.

The Austrians were retreating from Oglio, and the Allies advancing. The French troops were concentrating for a decisive attack. A grand battle was expected within one week. A naval demonstration in the *Adriatic* was expected.

General Gyulai has been superseded by Gen. Solick. Additional Austrian forces are moving towards Italy.

The mobilization of the Prussian army and the hostile attitude of Germany caused the French and Sardinians great uneasiness.

Napoleon asks for one hundred thousand men to besiege the Austrian forces.

The London Herald, publishing a dispatch as to the mobilization of six Prussian *corps d'armee*, remarks, that "of course this means war. The advent of Lord Palmerston to power has evidently induced Prussia to take this decisive step, and to join Austria in the struggle against France. The English people will now perceive the truth of what we have before asserted, that Lord Derby's Government alone preserved Europe from a general war."

England.—Lord Palmerston had formed a strong cabinet, including Russell, Gladstone, Elgin, Cobden, Gibson and Granville.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, June 18.—Sales of Cotton for the week 65,000 bales. Opened weak, but closed firm at an advance of an eighth on Fair and Middling qualities—inferior more saleable, but unchanged. Orleans Fair 8¼. Middling 6 15-16; Uplands Fair 7 2-3; Middling 6¾. Stock in port 636,000 bales, including 557,000 American. Breadstuffs dull at a decline. Corn downward and lower. Provisions a downward tendency. Rosin steady at 4s. 1d. Spirits turpentine steady at 41s. 6d. a 42s. Rice quiet. Money abundant—market unchanged. Consols 92¾@92⅞.

Position of the Belligerents as ascertained by the last Arrival.—The French are following up their successes in Lombardy with haste and vigor. Owing to the meagreness of our English and French files, it is difficult to ascertain with precision the relative position of the hostile armies, but it appears that the French have pursued the Austrians across the Adda, which rises in Lake Como and empties into the Po near Cremona, and that the army of Francis Joseph has evacuated Lodi, on the Adda, Pavia, on the Ticino, and Piacenza, on the Po, which for some weeks was the headquarters of his left wing. In the East, the French fleet in the Adriatic has been powerfully strengthened, and a naval attack on Venice and Trieste may soon be expected. As we interpret the despatches, the Austrian army has abandoned the whole South-West of Lombardy, and Gyulai has established his headquarters at Mantua, the South-west angle of the parallelogram of forts on the Mincio and the Adige. The whole peninsula is passing through a revolution which must soon push Austria out of that section of Italy, while Garibaldi's volunteers in the North are apparently driving everything before them, having already taken Bergamo and Breschia, two first class fortifications between Lakes Como and Gards. Outflanked from all sides and pursued from all quarters, the great bulk of the Austrian army is doubtless by this time hemmed in in the narrow and strongly guarded defile between the forts and the rivers, where the decisive battles of the campaign will probably be fought.

Journal of Commerce.

Zouaves.—The latest edition (just published) of Webster's quarto dictionary gives it the following definition: "The name of an active and hardy body of soldiers in the French service, originally Arabs, but now Frenchmen who wear the Arab dress." It is "derived from the Arabic word Zouaoua, a confederacy of the Arabic tribes who live on the mountains back of Algiers."

The Tyrolese Soldiers.—The Tyrolese soldiers, it is said shoot, from the rest, and each man carries a prop for the purpose of supporting his gun; while he takes as deliberate aim at his enemy as he would at a chamois on his native mountains.

After the Battle.—The Austrians and French assisted each other in burying the dead at Montebello. Not the least animosity was displayed by either party.

The Evening Post brings to notice the fact that the two days' battle of Magenta swept from existence and placed *hors du combat* more than twice the standing army of the United States. The whole regular army of the Union numbered on the 1st of last January 12,943 men of all ranks, from general officers down to privates. Making every allowance for exaggeration, the losses on both sides must have been between twenty-five and thirty thousand.

The Southern University.—The New Orleans correspondent of the Charleston Courier says that Bishop Polk has succeeded in getting ten gentlemen of his diocese of the Episcopal Church, to subscribe $300,000 towards the establishment of the great Southern University. One old gentleman,—formerly U. S. Senator from that State, and subsequently Governor of Louisiana, the Hon. Mr. Johnson,—has subscribed $40,000.

Southern Pomological Society.—The First Annual Meeting of the Southern Pomological Society will be held in Charlotte on the 3rd Thursday of August next. It is highly desirable that its members and all others who take an interest in fruit growing, should attend at that time, and assist in the promotion of this useful enterprise.

Prentice says that if Mr. Buchanan resolves to submit his name to the Charleston Convention, "He will bring the same kind of recommendation that a Son of Erin once did. 'Paddy, do you know how to drive?' said a traveler to the 'Phæton' of a jaunting car. 'Sure I do, wasn't it I that upset your honor in a ditch two years ago?'"

Effects of the War on Fashion.—It has become almost dangerous for ladies to wear crinoline in the streets of Munich, the mode being considered a French one, and the populace being determined to extinguish, if not the French, at least their fashions.

Our sorrows are like thunder clouds, which seem black in the distance but grow lighter as they approach.

A FOOL-HARDY PERFORMANCE.—A foreigner, Monsieur Blondin by name, proposes on this day to walk a rope across the Niagara river, just above the Falls. He has for some time past been making preparations for the performance, and on Thursday last stretched his rope across the river. The Niagara Falls Gazette gives the following account of this operation:—

"Mons. Blondin performed one of the most daring feats on record yesterday afternoon. With several others, he was engaged in putting across the large cable upon which he is to cross the river. The end of the cable was fastened to the end of the ¾ inch rope (already across) on the American side, and machinery attached to the other end of the latter on the Canada side—the small rope was used to draw the large one over. When the large cable had been drawn within 200 feet of the bank it was feared the small rope would not prove strong enough to take it to land. Had the rope broken, all the previous labor in getting the first one across would have been thrown away.

"In this dilemma, Mons. Blondin attached a cord to his body and went out on the small rope the distance above named, and after attaching another to the cable descended on a slack rope to the top of a tree which grows from near the water's edge. All this was done with the agility of a squirrel and with no apparent fear. The cable was then landed and made secure. During the performance of this hazardous feat, a large number of spectators looked on in utter amazement. The performance is thought by those who saw it to be fully as difficult, and attended with quite as much danger, as to walk across on the large cable. Those who witnessed it, and have been more or less sceptical, now give it up—they have no doubt of his ability to walk from bank to bank—1,100 feet.

"No doubt Mons. Blondin will accomplish the feat with the greatest ease, and after the first trip across, continue to make them as often as he chooses.

"Hundreds of people daily visit the grounds at each end of the cable, to witness the progress of the work.

"The guys are now being fastened. To do this Mons. B. has to go out on the cable to the places he wishes to attach his guys; this is of itself a daring operation and is well worth seeing."

Singular Circumstance.—A Man arrested for a Murder committed twenty-four years ago!—The Memphis Bulletin of the 21st inst. says:—"A striking instance of the certainty of punishment that, sooner or later, never fails to follow the commission of murder, came to our knowledge yesterday. It seems that a little over twenty-four years ago, a man named C. B. Ivey, residing in Roane county, East Tennessee, conceived a dislike to a sister-in-law, residing in that county, and murdered her in a deliberate and cold-blooded manner. He was arrested for the crime, tried and convicted, but, owing to some palliating circumstances connected with the affair, instead of being executed was sentenced to the penitentiary for life. Shortly after his incarceration in jail, however, he effected his escape and made his way to Arkansas, where he settled on the Arkansas river, and resided up to within a few weeks past. During his residence in Arkansas—a period of some twenty-two years—he married a highly respectable lady of that State, became the father of a family, the owner of a large plantation, and was honored by his fellow citizens with the post of Magistrate for a term of some ten years, the duties of which position he discharged with fidelity and to the general acceptation of the citizens. He also became connected with and for years was a leading member of one of the prominent Christian denominations of the day. Surrounded by his family, possessed of an abundance of this world's goods, and enjoying the esteem and confidence of his neighbors and a large circle of friends, he lived in fancied security, having long since ceased to fear that the hand of justice would ever trace him to his far removed position from the scene of the murder he had committed. But the appearance at his home, about two weeks since, of an officer, armed with a requisition from the Governor of the State whose laws he had outraged, at once and forever dissipated all his assurances of safety, and without resistance he yielded himself up to the official's custody. He arrived in this city last evening, in charge of the person who traced him out."

The Crops.—We passed through eight or ten counties in the middle and eastern part of the State week before last. The corn crop everywhere looked fine, better, we think, than it does in this section. The wheat was mostly harvested, but we learned from planters that the yield was as good as usual, though we judge, from what we saw, it is nothing like as fine as in this part of the State. Oats appeared rather stunted, but we heard no serious complaint about the crop. Within the past two weeks there have been timely rains throughout the whole State, and the prospect of an abundant yield of everything is cheering and gratifying to the producer as well as the consumer. For these things, and the general good health of the different communities, sincere and heart-felt thanks should be rendered to an all-wise, all-good and ever merciful Providence.

A friend in Catawba county writes us, under date of the 22d, that the Wheat crop in that county is very good, and that Corn looks well. From all directions we have alike cheering accounts of the crops.—*Char. Democrat.*

W. C. & R. Railroad.—We notice the arrival of the *Palmetto*, with a cargo of iron for the W. C. & R. Road. We also noticed some days ago at the depot of the W. & W. Rail Road several new flat and box cars from Portsmouth, Va., manufactured there for the W. C. & R. R. R.

Wil. Herald.

MARRIED,

In Salisbury, on the 22d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Haughton, Mr. PETER HAIRSTON, to Miss FANNIE CALDWELL, daughter of Hon. David F. Caldwell.

DIED,

At Harmony Hall, Bladen Co., on the 21st inst., ELLA BELL, infant daughter of Edm'd B. and Sallie A. Richardson, aged 1 year 11 months and 12 days.

At Morganton, N. C., on the 30th of May, Mrs. ELIZABETH S. GAITHER, daughter of the late Col. Wm. W. Erwin and consort of Col. B. S. Gaither, in the 56th year of her age.

In Jefferson county, Miss., May 31st, 1859, NEIL BUIE, aged 76 years. He removed from Robeson co., N. C., in 1809, and settled in Jefferson county, Miss., in 1811.

At Union Church, Miss., Mrs. CATHARINE McDOUGALD, aged 64 years. She was a native of North Carolina, and a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a truly pious woman.

In Newbern, on Thursday last, Mrs. MARTHA BLACKWELL, wife of Henry S. Blackwell, Esq., and daughter of W. W. Clark, Esq.

THE FIGHTING AT MAGENTA.

From the letters of Mr. William Russell, the distinguished correspondent of the London Times during the Crimean and Indian Wars, we make some extracts descriptive of the combats at Magenta:

"Against this position, then, [the Austrian position at the Bridge of Magenta,] Gen. Wimpfen advanced with the third regiment of Grenadiers, commanded by Col. Metman, and a section of the horse artillery of the Guard, and the Zouaves of the Guard in support. While this column advanced on the main road, the second regiment of Grenadiers was sent by the road on the left to attack the position of Buffalora in front. They were received by the enemy's artillery, to which the French horse artillery replied vigorously and with success, as one can see from the carcasses of horses and men which one finds on the road even now after more than twenty-four hours of burying.

"In spite of the danger of advancing with so small a force against so formidable a position, the column on the main road was on the point of assaulting the heights from which the enemy's artillery would annoy the construction of the bridge, when the order came to halt and turn back. The plan was to turn the position on its right flank by the corps of Gen. McMahon, of Crimean fame, which having passed the day before at Turbigo, and driven the enemy from the position occupied by him, was to have advanced on Buffalora and Magenta. The columns were accordingly withdrawn out of range of the enemy's shot until the sound of artillery and musketry to the left announced that Gen. McMahon's corps had come up and was engaged with the enemy. This was about noon. As soon as this took place the new order for advancing came, and on went the gallant column. In order not to expose the men too much the third Grenadiers were ordered down into the fields to the right of the road, where, in echelons of battalions, they advanced steadily, in spite of the hail of projectiles which greeted them in front and flank, and the difficulties of the soft ground, intersected by ditches. They had severe losses; but this only animated them to a quicker advance. The ground close by the left of the causeway of the railway, which, at the point where they made their way through the heights, is, as I said before, only distant a couple of hundred yards from the main road, was chosen as the point of attack. Although even steeper than any where else and better prepared for defence, this point was less exposed to the flanking fire from the left, to which an advance from the main road would have exposed the advancing column.

"When at a little distance from the height, which by the intersection of the causeway of the railway forms an angle here, the order was given to charge with the bayonet, and the Grenadiers, throwing down their knap-sacks, climbed up the steep height, and the next moment they were on the top and behind the barricade. The first Grenadier who reached the top raised up his bear-skin, and a hurrah of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" was the answer from his comrades, who followed close upon his steps, and had in a moment possession of the place. The enemy was flying across the iron bridge which leads over the canal, and the Grenadiers so close after him that the man who was to have put the match to the mine under the bridge was bayoneted. While some threw water on the powder in the chamber of the mine the others rushed forward to secure the archway through which the railway comes out on the heights on the other side. As soon as this was done two battalions were sent, one to the right, the other to the left, to protect the flanks, while the third kept within the position gained. This success forced the enemy likewise to abandon the heights in front of the high road, against which the Zouaves advanced. He had no time to blow up the bridge, and withdrew to a cluster of houses beyond it, where formerly the Austrian custom-house and police office were, and occupied the vineyards which skirt both roads from that point. The vines had been cleverly entwined, and thus a splendid shelter formed for the riflemen, while the roads themselves were swept by his artillery, which had taken position further behind towards Magenta. The position was highly critical; the two regiments had indeed a position almost as strong as the Austrians had held before, but they were without any support, and the enemy began to show masses of troops from all sides. Columns from Robecco advanced and tried to take the position in its left flank and rear, where likewise some artillery was placed to mow down the continually thinning ranks of the Grenadiers. In front greater masses began to show themselves, while to the left a hail of bullets fired from the cluster of houses made the position in that direction more and more difficult. To get rid at any rate of this annoyance the Zouaves were ordered to rake the houses, three companies being sent to the support of the Grenadiers and to take the houses in rear; the rest advanced at the point of the bayonet, drove out the defenders, and not only established themselves in the houses, but cleared the ground in front and penetrated to a farm-house which lies a little to the right front of the position.

"It was one o'clock almost, and yet the gallant little band was without support from any where. The enemy had sufficient force to oppose McMahon's corps, besides which the broken bridges retarded his march too much to enable his diversion to have the desired effect. The columns against Buffalora found the bridge over the canal broken up, and the troops ordered as support from the rear had not yet had time time to arrive. In the mean time the enemy prepared to take the offensive on his side, and to regain the lost position. New and new battalions brought up by the railway, the whistle of which was heard, began to advance to the attack of the position. To abandon the position so dearly bought would not only have been to acknowledge a defeat, but likewise to make the regaining of it in front almost impossible. The enemy would have had time to blow up the bridge and thus make the position almost impregnable, and the time thus allowed would have enabled him to bring up a large part of his army to defend this position.

"Every thing then bade the two regiments, which at the beginning had numbered not more perhaps than 1,500 to 1,600 defenders each, to hold out as long as a man remained. And they did it too, like men, against all the masses the enemy could bring against them. On they came, but uselessly, for their ranks being thinned by the fire from the rifles of the Zouaves and Grenadiers, they were attacked at the point of the bayonet and driven back, leaving hundreds on the field. The vineyards in front of the houses, and the two roads, the farm yard to the right of them, were even to-day, after masses have been buried, full of their corpses. In vain were all their attempts; not only did the two regiments succeed in keeping their position, but they even advanced several times in pursuit, and in order to encounter the new masses. On one of these occasions the Zouaves to the left and the Grenadiers to the right, advanced towards the village; the skirmishers in front, who were to have been one hundred yards or so apart from each other. The ground covered with trees made it difficult to keep the distance exactly, and when two guns were advanced to keep back a new Austrian column, this latter had time to carry off these two guns. One of them was retaken afterwards in the village of Magenta, but the other remains a loss. In return, the Grenadiers, in spite of their small numbers, succeeded in taking one gun and one howitzer from the enemy before any succor arrived.

"This state of things lasted until 2 P. M. but the time was drawing near when, in spite of their heroic efforts, the little band would scarcely have been able to go on much longer. It had had terrific losses, their ammunition was beginning to fail, and their strength too, after two hours of gigantic fight against ever-increasing odds. At this moment a cloud of dust behind the road showed the advance of the long-looked for help, and the brigade Picard of the division Renhault was seen advancing. As soon as they had arrived, the Eighth Chasseurs were sent towards the village Robecco, to the right, the Twenty-third of the line to the centre of the position, while the Ninetieth was kept in hand to be used according to circumstances. About the same time the corps of General McMahon had overcome the difficulties of the ground, and was attacking Magenta, while from behind battalion arrived after battalion, and several divisions were sent to the right to surround and crush the enemy. These forces carried every thing before them, and forced the Austrians to so precipitate a retreat that above 5,000 prisoners, among them seventy-three officers, remained in the hands of the Allies. Besides the two guns taken by the Grenadiers, and which I have seen, a good many others are said to have been taken, some say as many as thirty-six. I have not seen them, and so cannot say, but even if not, the day was a glorious one for the Allies. Of the prisoners I have seen a batch of at least fifty officers myself, and one mass of 3,200 other prisoners, besides several smaller batches.

"The losses on either side are supposed to be about 7,000 hors de combat, without the prisoners of war. From the number of dead and wounded I saw, I don't think that there is much exaggeration in this. Of course, the two regiments to whom belongs in the first instance the honor of the day suffered most severely. The Grenadiers alone had nine officers killed and eleven wounded; I don't know about the Zouaves. After them the regiments which came first up to the rescue, and the corps of General McMahon engaged on the other side. Two generals are among the dead—General Claire and General Espinasse. The former met his fate in front of the position, while the latter, when bringing up his division, advanced to reconnoitre a corn-field from which shots were fired, and was killed by a rifle bullet at the same moment as his aide-de-camp, who was riding near him. These are the details of the brilliant engagements at Ponte di Magenta. You may rely upon them as true on all essential points."

In another part of the field, Gen. McMahon and the Sardinians, after a long march under a hot sun, attacked the Austrians at the village of Magenta itself.

"As soon as the Duc de Magenta's corps had come up he formed it in line of battle, as far as the ground permitted. Placing the first division to the left and the second to the right, some artillery on the narrow road, and the Fusileers and Chasseurs de la Garde as reserves, he advanced boldly against the enemy's position. The infantry, as soon as it came within sight of the enemy, had to extend itself through the fields and vineyards. The ground is so full of these latter and trees that the line could not advance in compact order, but had to take to a more loose formation between the skirmishing line and the regular order of battle.

"The farm-house in advance became the object of a murderous fight. The enemy had concentrated a considerable mass of troops around and in it, and against this the second regiment of the Foreign Legion was sent, who attacked it with great *elan*. The enemy, who saw himself in danger of losing this *point d'appui* for his right wing, sent a column to the right to outflank this body, and, if possible, to cut it off. The Sardinians were to have been to the left as reserve, as well as to guard against any such movement, and then likewise to try and envelop the Austrian right wing and rear, and thus to cut it off from its line of retreat. Owing, as I said before, to the difficulties of the narrow road, they had not been able to come up in time, and the result was that the second regiment of the Foreign Legion suffered a good deal. It was, however, extricated from this position by a timely advance of reserve. As soon as this was done the whole line advanced, pressing back the enemy's troops step by step. It was all along a hand to hand fight with rifle and bayonet. Except on the road there was no opportunity for the use of artillery. The French had some rocket batteries, however, which they played succesfully on the enemy. It was such a fight that the superiority of the rifle showed itself over the usual musket, with which the Austrians were armed. Besides this, the defenders of the position kept as much as possible in close line, so that every shot of their adversaries told upon them. You never saw such a frightful scene of carnage as on all this ground, which the Austrians defended inch by inch, but had to leave at last. It is like the remains of a great rag-fair; shakoes, knapsacks, muskets, shoes, cloaks, tunics, linen, all stained with blood, and speaking of the obstinate resistance even now when the greater part of the wounded have been removed and the dead mostly buried. Of how many dramas of heroism and ferocity, and of how many tragedies of woes and misery, must this have been the scene!

"But the fiercest fight was further behind on the railway line and the station-house behind it, and the village close by. Pressed back all along the line the Austrians concentrated here all their efforts of resistance. In front of the station beyond the line of rails is a large long pit, extending for some distance to the right and left, and formed by the excavation necessary for the construction of the line. Where the pit ceases, a line of strong wood railings, painted yellow, is put up for some distance on both sides to prevent passing across the line. Besides this the railway bank, which is somewhat raised, forms a kind of ready parapet, behind which the defenders enjoyed some protection. The station, as well as the neighboring buildings, and a square, solid Campanile, were filled with riflemen, while the troops of the line massed themselves in front of them. As the troops came up they were brought out here, and took the place of their exhausted comrades. To carry this strong position the Fusileers and Chasseurs of the Guard were ordered forward. They broke through, driving the enemy before them, until their course was arrested by the line of strong wooden railings. A few cannon shot would have easily brought them down, but there was no place whence to bring them to bear, so nothing remained but to tear it down by main force and the axes of the Sappers. It was done, and the column entered the village. Here every house had become a castle. Held by a desperate garrison it required a regular combat to take it, and letter after letter could be written on the incidents in which these isolated combats abounded. There is no doubt the Austrians fought desperately, even when every thing seemed lost. An incredible number of their officers being killed and wounded, the soldiers were left entirely to themselves in these isolated positions, from which there was no retreat. They had been told before that they had to expect no mercy, as it was the habit of the Allies to kill all prisoners and wounded; so they fought with this imaginary halter round their necks. The wounded crept into the cellars, and hid themselves where they could, in order not to fall into the hands of the cruel enemy, there to starve and to die. Numbers have been found thus concealed, and either dead or so exhausted that they are scarcely expected to recover. Even now, three days after the battle, numbers are found and brought to the hospital, or to be buried. I saw myself, this morning, taken out of the cellars of the railway station, two poor wretches—a Tyrolese Jager and a soldier of the line—the first slightly wounded, and the second almost dying with fear and exhaustion. They heard below the discharge of the muskets found loaded on the field of battle, and thought it probably a series of wholesale executions. And yet how different was the case! Not even towards their own soldiers are the French more humane than towards those who fall into their hands by the chances of war. They nurse them like children, handle them gently, like mothers, and do every thing in their power to relieve their suffering.

"Well, by eight o'clock the mission of the Duc de Magenta was fulfilled, and Magenta taken. As the attack of the latter had saved the couple of regiments which attacked at the Ponte Nuovo di Magenta, so the advance of this column, with the powerful reserves which had come up by this time, contributed to make the victory complete and swell the number of prisoners. It is well nigh impossible to name the number of these latter; every moment others are being brought in, but they must be at least 8,000. The number of dead and wounded in the whole affair must be quite 10,000, for the French acknowledge themselves to have lost 4,000.

"That it was a splendid and decisive victory there can be not the slightest doubt. The colors of two Austrian regiments were taken and three guns on this side. This small number of guns is explained by the circumstance that the Austrians could bring them little more than their adversaries into play, and when they did it was done very cautiously, as if they had foreseen accident.

"The best proof of the greatness of the victory has been in the result—that the Austrians abandoned Milan the same night, leaving 100,000 lire in silver and 3,000 stand of arms in the citadel. Their retreat was so precipitate that they did not even take time to destroy the railway or to carry off the *materiel*, for the next morning the Milanese sent up a train to Magenta, which happens to be the last station towards the Ticino, to fetch the wounded. The mass of their army retreated towards Abbiate Grasso, in the direction of Lodi. They left likewise the line of Pavia and Piacenza, which becomes untenable now that the Allies are at Milan."

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Wire Gauze Dish Covers;
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Also, new supplies of

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June 30 27tf

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Ivory Handle Knives *only*.
Ivory handle Knives and Forks.
Horn tip handle Knives and Forks.
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The forks of all the above are steel,
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An assortment of Table Cutlery, which for its variety, good quality and cheapness, will *command* the attention of all who desire to purchase.

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THE SPOONS and FORKS are *double, treble and quadruple* plated; and of the make of Rogers, Smith & Co., whose reputation is above all other American Manufacturers of Plated Ware.

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Fayetteville, N. C., May 18 15tf

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IT IS PRACTICALLY IMPERISHABLE,

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June 15 23i

THE PHILOSOPHY OF PAIN.

The same Infinite Wisdom which has contrived pain for our protection has also distributed it in a manner which causes it to fulfil its defensive purposes with the least suffering to its subjects. The chapters which Sir Charles Bell devoted to this question in his work on the "hand" are aloue, from their originality, and the striking evidence they afford of design, worth all the rest of the Bridgewater treatises. The skin is the advanced guard through which every injury to the other parts must make its way. The skin is, therefore, required to be the seat of a peculiar sensibility, both for its own security and to impel us to flinch from the violence which would hurt the flesh beneath. Forming our notions of pain from what we feel at the surface, we imbibe the idea that the deeper the wound the more severe would be the suffering; but this, says Sir Charles Bell, is delusive and contrary to the fact. "The surgeon," he adds, "who makes use of the knife, informs the patient that the worst is over when the skin is passed, and if, in the progress of the operation, it is found necessary to extend the outer incision, the return to the skin proves far more trying than the original cut, from the contrast which it presents to the comparative insensibility of the interior. The muscle is protected not by its own tenderness, which is by no means acute, but by the tenderness of superficial covering, which affords, says Sir Charles, 'a more effectual defence than if our bodies were clothed with the hide of a rhinoceros.'" To have endowed the delicate internal textures with an exquisite sensibility to the gash from a knife, or a blow from a stick, would have been superfluous torture. The end is effectually attained by spreading over them a thin layer of highly sensitive skin, which is too intolerant of cuts and bruises to allow any harm to approach it which it is in our power to avert. In addition to the protection which is thus provided against occasional dangers, the skin, by its sensibility, is essential to our existence under the hourly conditions of life. It is the skin which acts as a thermometer to tell us whether the temperature is suited to our organization, and warns alike to shun extremes of heat and cold. It is the skin again which prompts the instinctive restlessness that preserves the entire frame from decay. A paralytic patient must be supported upon soft pillows, and his position frequently changed by the nurse, or the uninterrupted pressure upon the same surface stops the flow of blood, of which the consequence is a speedy destruction of the part, mortification, and death. When Sir Charles Bell called the attention of his audience to this fact, in a lecture delivered before the College of Surgeons, he bid them observe how often, as they listened to him, they had moved upon their seats that they might shift the weight of their bodies and relieve the portions which were beginning to be cramped. "Were you constrained," he said, "to retain one position during the whole hour you would rise stiff and lame." Even in the unconsciousness of slumber the contrivance continues to act, and, were it otherwise, sleep, instead of being "nature's sweet restorer," would derange the circulation and cripple our frames.

Not only have different parts of the system sensibilities which differ altogether in kind, so that while both shall be acutely alive to their appropriate stimulus, but one or either may be dead to the application which rouses and tortures the other. "A man who had his finger torn off," "so as to hang by the tendon only, came to a pupil of Dr. Hunter. I shall now see, said the surgeon, whether this man has any sensibility in his tendon." He laid a cord along the finger, and, blindfolding the patient, cut across the tendon. "Tell me," he asked," "what have I cut across?" "Why, you have cut across the cord, to be sure," was the answer. The tendon was as insensible as the string itself. Further experiments have shown that the tendons of the muscle, the ligaments which hold together the joints, the cartilages that act as a pad to the extremities of the bones where they work upon one another, feel neither cuts nor burns. But there is a very different result if they are submitted to stretching, laceration, and concussion. Then they raise the warning voice of pain, and obtuse to what might seem a more agonizing species of injury, they are intolerant of the less. The reason is obvious. The skin is the fence to the inner membranes from the first class of evils, but if the skin is to have the play and power of adaptation which is essential to its functions, its very suppleness would prove to be too great a check upon the movements which affect the cartilages, the ligaments, and tendons. These consequently are made impatient of concussion, of tearing and of stretching, that we might not leap from heights, run with violence, or twist our joints with a force inconsistent with the strength of the human fabric. The pain of a sprained ancle shows how sufficient it is to put a check upon any excesses of the kind. Exchange the sensibilities, confer upon the membranes which are interposed between the joints that tie them together the same feelings both in kind and degree which belong to the skin, and the common movements of the body, or even the weight of one foot upon another, would have been attended, says Sir Charles Bell, with as much suffering as we experience when we walk upon an inflamed limb.

The above fully explains the cause of the great mortality which formerly attended capital as well as minor surgical operations; in every case of the kind more or less reaction or inflammation followed the operation, causing great prostration. Now the greater part of these difficulties are overcome. The use of chloroform produces a condition of the nervous system that prevents prostration; hence we have little or no reaction or inflammation, and since this discovery the per centage of cures in all capital surgical operations is over 75 per cent.

A Bull-Dog Attacking an Elephant.—The Petersburg (Va.) Express says: "An amusing incident occurred while Van Amburgh's menagerie was crossing the Appomattox, a short distance above the Pocahontas bridge, strikingly illustrative of the fact that a bull-dog is the most courageous of all animals, and will attack any creature, regardless of size. As the elephant entered the water with his usual cautious step, some individual in the crowd, prompted by a spirit of mischief, hied on a large bull-dog to attack the huge animal. The dog instantly obeyed, and, plunging into the water, seized hold of one of the hind legs of the elephant; on which the latter only switched him with his tail as he would brush off a fly, but, not ridding himself of his assailant by such gentle means, and feeling sharp teeth at work upon his leg, he suddenly threw his snout around, and, seizing the dog, held him under water until he was nearly drowned, then, raising him high in the air, threw him at least a hundred feet out into the stream. Fully satisfied with the punishment he had received, the dog made his way to the shore and beat a hasty retreat."

A waggish chap, whose vixen wife by drowning lost her precious life, called out his neighbors all around, and told 'em that his spouse was drowned; in spite of search, could not be found. He knew, he said, the very nook where she had tumbled in the brook, and he had dragged along the shore, above the place a mile or more. "Above the place!" the people cried, "Why what d'ye mean?" The man replied: "Of course you don't suppose I'd go and waste the time to look below! I've known the woman quite a spell, and lar'nt her fashion tol'ble well, alive or dead, she'd go I swow, again the current anyhow!"

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

POLITICAL INFALLIBILITY.

Whatever doubts may arise in the minds of any with regard to the existence of an ecclesiastical organization endowed with the attribute of infallibility in all matters pertaining to the faith and government of the Church, it is gratifying to learn that we at least have among us a political organization which is in the full exercise of that superhuman function. For this information we are indebted to the Government journal, which, in commenting on the recently published letter of Mr. Senator Douglas, (stating the principles on which alone it would be compatible with his convictions of public duty to accept a nomination for the Presidency at the hands of the Democratic party,) takes occasion to protest against the spirit and tenor of his declarations, as implying some disposition to prescribe terms to the Convention appointed to be held at Charleston.

The Constitution holds that the reply to such an inquiry as directed to Mr. Douglas would ordinarily, in the case of Presidential aspirants, be guided by two controlling considerations, to-wit: "First, the effect on the country and on the party which the permission or refusal to use his name would be likely to produce; and, second, the inferior or personal question whether it would accord with his own private interest or convenience to allow his name to be used." To which the official journal adds (as defining the plenary power admitted by all true Democrats to reside in Conventions) the subjoined enunciation of the new dogma of political infallibility:

"*In such cases every prominent member of a party assumes that the action of his party in Convention will be such as he will approve, and that the principles it will adopt and the candidates it will select will be the principles and candidates which will deserve and receive his hearty support;* and hence it is that the question of allowing his name to be mentioned in connexion with office is one of personal judgment in reference to what he considers due to himself and to the party. To prescribe terms to a Convention, either as to doctrines or candidates, is to ignore the very purpose for which Conventions are held. Conventions are composed of the representatives of the party from all sections of the Union, and their purpose is to reconcile conflicting opinions, *and agree to a platform of principles on which all can stand, and to nominate candidates to sustain those principles whom all can support.*"

This dogma, it must be admitted, is very "important if true." For accuracy of definition and positiveness of enunciation it excels, in some respects, the theological thesis to which we have already likened it, for that has left the skeptical in some doubt with respect to the precise locality in which "infallibility" was asserted or was to be found. But in all matters pertaining to American politics we have the distinct and unequivocal assurance that an "oecumenical council" (secularly called a "National Convention") of the Democratic party is the sovereign arbiter of all doubtful questions which from time to time may arise to trouble the repose of the faithful. No true Democrat, at least "no prominent member of the party," is subject, under this beneficent arrangement, to the inconvenience and danger of exercising his private judgment upon topics which concern the welfare of the State, and which therefore involve important considerations of public duty. "In such cases" there is an infallible oracle to which he may appeal, so infallible that he is called in advance to "assume that the action of his party in Convention will be such as he will approve and that the principles it will adopt and the candidates it will select will be the principles and candidates which will deserve and receive his hearty support."

If asked by the perverse disputers of the "Opposition" to avow his present confession of political faith, the Democratic catechumen has but to reply, "I believe what the Democracy believe, as contained in the articles of the Cincinnati Convention." If asked to define his views upon certain obscure points not sufficiently revealed in that comprehensive body of Democratic doctrines, he has but to reply, "It is not meet for me to exercise myself in such great matters, or in things obviously too high for me; but as I humbly and joyfully assume that the action of my party in the Charleston Convention will be such as I will approve, it is enough for me to know that the principles (whatever they are) which *it* may adopt, and the candidates (whoever they may be) whom *it* will select, will be the principles and candidates that will deserve and receive my hearty support." Lest this comfortable theory of political affiance (founded on political nescience) should seem too good to be true, the doubting Democrat is immediately favored with a reason for the faith which he may safely pledge in advance to the "action" of his party when met in Convention; for it is added that the "purpose" of a "Convention" is "to agree to a platform of principles on which *all can stand*, and to nominate candidates whom *all can support*." They, therefore, who indulge in the niceties of political scrupulosity, (as though they had some responsibility for their opinions,) are evidently weak brethren who have not had their senses exercised to discern the all-embracing charity and sufficiency of the Democratic Church.

The Combative Organ.—Just over the human ears, and a little towards the occiput, Phrenologists locate the organ of combativeness; and according to their theory, it is a useful and well-behaved organ so long as it does not outgrow its neighbors and thus destroy the "balance "of power." For example, the next door organ is cautiousness, and if this be developed equally with the former on any given head, the possessor of the head will not be apt to quarrel with a man of better developed thews and sinews. We might suppose that the owner of any head that contained brains would avoid a quarrel under such circumstances, but the supposition is contrary both to phrenology and experience. Little men are generally plucky, and they will assault a giant with the greatest ferocity when provoked, all owing to the undue developement of the combative organ.

But this fighting principle, whether located in the head or heart, or both, does not display itself only in fisticuffs. It gives zest to all sorts of debates and controversies. It manifests itself in a sneer, a sarcastic smile, or a witty speech. Babies a month old bite with toothless gums, clench their fists, and kick with queerly shaped legs; and grown men storm and sputter, all under the influence of this universal combativeness. Men adopt a creed, or a certain set of opinions, with peculiar avidity if a fight is lurking among them. Peace societies are a delusion—the members quarrel among themselves about any thing or nothing.

Baltimore American.

This Beautiful World.—"Ah! this beautiful world!" I know not what to make of it. Sometimes it is all sunshine and gladness, and heaven itself lies not far off—and then it suddenly changes, and is dark and sorrowful, and the clouds shut out the day. In the lives of all of us, there are bright days like this, when we feel as if we could take the great world in our arms. Then come gloomy hours, when the fire will not burn in our hearts, and all, without and within, is dismal, cold and dark. Believe me, every heart has its secret sorrow, which the word knows not, and oftentimes we call a man cold when he is only sad.—*Longfellow.*

FURTHER BY THE ARABIA.

HALIFAX, June 29.

The English Cabinet has been officially announced. The following are the principal members: Premier, Viscount Palmerston; Exchequer, Gladstone; Foreign Secretary, Lord John Russell; Home Secretary, Sir G. C. Lewis; Secretary for the Colonies, Duke of Newcastle; Secretary of War, Sidney Herbert; Admiralty, Duke of Somerset; Lord Chancellor, Lord Campbell; President of the Council, Lord Granville, Postmaster General, Lord Elgin; President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Cobden.

Parliament had reassembled, but Palmerston postponed his programme.

It was reported that General Urban had defeated Garibaldi, and the latter was at Brescia.

The fight between Gen. Urban and Garibaldi was at Castinodola.

Garibaldi had four thousand troops and four cannon, but was repulsed.

The Austrians at Mantua, it was reported, were preparing to attack the Allies.

The Austrian corps d'armee which left Ancona for the Tessaro, had been directed towards the Lower Po, to join the troops in the province. It is uncertain yet whether Ancona has been fully evacuated by the Austrians.

An Austrian correspondent says the organization for defence of the Tyrol was progressing. Several companies have been already drawn out.

A Vienna letter says the fourth corps d'armee, under the Archduke Charles, had begun to leave for Italy.

The third corps d'armee, under Archduke Albert, was moving towards Trieste.

The thirteenth corps d'armee, which was being formed, was also destined for Italy.

Kossuth had passed through France en route for Italy.

A Vienna dispatch says the French have established a depot on the Albanian Coast of the Adriatic, where they have disembarked large quantities of gold coin.

The French fleet had arrived in the *Adriatic*. Powerful reinforcements were expected to disembark shortly, somewhere between Venice and Trieste.

The first detachment of the French siege flotilla had left Toulon for the *Adriatic*.

The *Nord*, of Brussels, says that a second series of warlike operations against the Austrians will be commenced simultaneously by sea and land.

Prince Napoleon proceeds to support the right wing of the French army.

Numerous municipalities of Romagna had pronounced for the national cause.

The allied army passed the river Seria on the 13th, towards Oglio.

The Sardinian authorities had issued a proclamation opening the ports of Tuscany for the importation of breadstuffs.

Commercial.—Richardson, Spence & Co's *Circular* says that the weather has been favorable to the growing crops. Flour closed very dull, at a decline on the week of from 2@4 pence.

Another Naturalized Citizen Impressed into Foreign Service.—The Charleston Mercury has the following:

"Mr. Antonio Canale, a well known fruiterer of Charleston, who recently sent 300 bales of cotton to Genoa, by the bark Hollander, has been impressed into the Sardinian army while in Genoa on business connected with his shipment. A rumor to the above effect has been prevalent in this city for several weeks."

The Late Railroad Accident.—The accident on the Michigan Southern Railroad reported in our last, occurred near South Bend, Indiana. The stream where it took place is naturally a small rivulet, but was much swollen by heavy rains the previous afternoon and evening, and the flood of wood which passed down, probably checked the culvert, converting the embankment into a dam, and the great weight of water, with the concussion of the crossing train, caused the sad calamity.

There were about one hundred and fifty persons on the train. Thirty-three persons were taken from the ruins dead, and fifty to sixty others wounded.

The train was running between ten and twenty miles an hour. The train going West passed over the embankment safely three hours before the accident.

Blondin.—We have already announced that Blondin would walk, next Thursday, across the chasm below the Falls. He will first walk across the chasm on the rope. He will then return with a sack drawn over his head, and finally he will recross with a pack upon his shoulders, pushing a wheelbarrow—the latter being his crowning feat for the day.—*Buffalo Advertiser.*

The Wheat Crops.—The news from the wheat crop throughout the country is favorable, with the exception of a few localities. In the South and West the harvest has commenced; and the quality and quantity both promise well. This is better news than the "harvest of death" presents in the Old World. Here we have abundance, and might well boast that "peace has her victories as well as war," did we not allow ourselves to be under continual excitement in regard to politics.

Snow in June.—Although snow is a matter of course in mid-winter, yet the papers hardly ever fail to announce the occurrence. When it comes on the 21st of June, the longest day in the year, as it did on Tuesday last at Hamilton, Canada West, it may well be deemed worthy of a paragraph.

Paris and New York.—Strangers will appreciate the advantages of the former in some respects at least. On first arriving at Paris, the visiter is surprised to find that he is beset by neither hackdrivers nor hotel runners. He passes from the depot without annoyance and sees hackmen sitting on their boxes at a distance, and not permitted to approach until called for, when they hand him a card with the legal rate of charges. —Hotel runners are not allowed to enter the depot yard, nor to speak to a traveller without being first spoken to. This is also the case with hackmen in the streets. They are not permitted to annoy every one that passes them, but must remain on their boxes and wait until spoken to.

This rule is also applied to another class of persons who are apt in all large cities to insult or annoy those who pass them at night. If they speak to a gentleman before being spoken to they are immediately arrested, and any indecorous conduct by them or any one else in the streets or public places is followed by immediate arrest and sure punishment, without the convenience of straw bail or any other of the modern contrivances for evading the penalties of the law.

The punishment in Paris for petty frauds, such as selling washed jewelry for gold, or misrepresenting to a purchaser the value and material of which an article is made, is so heavy that it is very rare a stranger is "taken in and done for," as is so common elsewhere. Those shops which keep imitation gold jewelry for sale are obliged, if they exhibit it in their windows, to tack a card to each article, stating its precise character. A storekeeper who should sell for silk a dress made of cotton and silk mixed, would be liable to fine and imprisonment, so that any of the sharp practices of trade, which are admissible in some other quarters of the world are seldom attempted in Paris.—*N. Y. Express.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 2, 1859.

THE UNIVERSITY.—Since our last we have learned, from an undoubted source, that the Rev. Dr. Wheat has actually resigned his Professorship of Logic and Rhetoric in the University of North Carolina, and accepted a call to the Rectorship of the Episcopal Church in Little Rock, Arkansas. We sincerely regret this second loss to the University. The Rev. Mr. Shipp, a most excellent and learned gentleman, had just resigned the Professorship of History to accept of a more desirable Presidency of a Literary Institution in South Carolina. And now the University is to lose one whose labors told with manifest effect upon the public eye; for the compliments bestowed upon the graduates and other students, at their public exercises, show that he was eminently successful in teaching Elocution and Composition. We learn that there has been a great improvement in those respects, as is particularly manifested on that event in College life known as "the Senior Speaking," when all of the Graduating Class are required publicly to declaim speeches of their own composition. There is another particular in which the Institution will be a great loser. We hardly know how to allude to the loss of a Lady from such a place; but one who was in the habit of watching by the sick beds of young men who were far away from the nursing care of their own mothers—one who thus became a mother to them, having no inducement thereto but a genuine womanly feeling,—must not allow her delicacy to be shocked by a public allusion to her deeds of love. Many such cases have we heard of, beginning soon after the Doctor's coming to the University. First she took the ill youths to her own house, and ministered to the necessities of their fevered frames sometimes for many weeks at a time. Finally her example induced the Trustees to erect a very neat Infirmary on one corner of the Doctor's lot, within 100 feet of the dwelling, to which the sick have been removed from the noise and confusion of their dormitories in the College buildings, and where they could receive the same kind nursing as in the Doctor's house. We can conceive of no more beautiful exhibition of woman's nature than this. A mother naturally cares for her own sick children, and often will bestow such cares upon the children of her friends; but seldom indeed upon the utter stranger, perhaps the reckless boy, whose only claim is that he is somebody's son, and that that somebody is not near to perform the parent's duty. "Let me kiss him for his mother's sake," said a New Orleans lady of a youth who lay dead before her, and whose mother was in his native New England, unconscious of her bereavement. Let me *nurse* him for his mother's sake, has even more of woman's nature in it.

But the University is threatened with still another loss. The Rev. Charles Phillips, who has been connected with the University as Student, Tutor, and Professor, for upwards of twenty years, and who is one of the most learned, laborious and effective Professors that the Institution ever had, —a man in love with learning for learning's sake, and who has, in a high degree, the faculty of imparting what he knows to others—has been invited to a Professorship in the Union Theological Seminary in Virginia. We trust that he will not go. He cannot be spared.

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.—Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week are set apart for the Commencement Exercises of this institution. The Examination commences on Tuesday and will be continued during the three days, closing with the graduating exercises on Thursday morning. On Tuesday evening Rev. A. Weaver, of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this place, will preach the Annual Sermon to the young ladies of the school. Robert P. Dick, Esq., of Greensborough, will deliver the Literary Address on the next evening at the M. E. Church. And on Thursday Evening a concert of vocal and instrumental music at the school will close the exercises, which we hope will be largely attended and enjoyed.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.—Col. Thomas Ruffin is the only candidate for Congress in this State without an opponent. In the other Districts the candidates are:

1st	W. N. H. Smith, Whig.	H. M. Shaw, Dem.
2d	Warren Winslow, Dem.	Geo. M. White, "
4th	L. O'B. Branch, "	L. B. Sanders, "
5th	John A. Gilmer, Whig.	S. E. Williams, "
	M. Q. Waddell, "	
6th	J. M. Leach, "	A. M. Scales, "
7th	S. H. Walkup, "	Burton Craige, "
8th	Z. B. Vance, "	David Coleman, "

The canvass is progressing actively in most of these Districts. The indications are that the delegation will be equally divided.

Appointments in the Fifth District.—The candidates for Congress in this district [Messrs. Gilmer, Waddell, and Williams] will address the people as follows:

New Salem, Randolph,	Saturday, 2d July.
Taneeyville, Caswell,	Tuesday, 5th "
Summers' Mill, Guilford,	Thursday, 7th "
Eli Smith's, Guilford,	Friday, 8th "
Archibald Wilson's, Guilford,	Saturday, 9th "
John Thompson's, Alamance,	Tuesday, 12th "
John Newlin's, Alamance,	Wed'sday, 13th "
St. Lawrence, Chatham,	Thursday, 14th "
Jones' Grove, "	Friday, 15th "
Gulf, "	Saturday, 16th "
Absalom Kelly's, Moore,	Monday, 18th "
Carthage, "	Tuesday, 19th "

Greensborough Patriot, 1st inst.

It is expected that General S. H. Walkup will address the people of Union county, Court week (July.) On Tuesday, he will be at Lincoln, and probably at Wadesboro' on Thursday ensuing.

Wades. Argus.

CUBA.—The National Intelligencer publishes a letter from Mr. Dodge, late Minister to Spain, correcting, in part, statements attributed to him in regard to Spain and Cuba. Mr. Dodge admits that the prospect of acquiring Cuba by purchase, under present circumstances, is inauspicious," but adds that he never "said or intimated that the proposition in any way involved the honor of Spain, or that the purchase might not at some future period be effected." He is in favor of the purchase.

TAXES.—It would have taken a Philadelphia Lawyer to decide all the knotty questions that arose yesterday at the Sheriff's levee. The law is hard to understand, and the taxes are high, and so every thing combined to raise doubts and difficulties. It was universally conceded that the liquor dealer's tax was not payable yesterday, but is to be given in during the "last 20 working days in July," for collection next year. Those interested guaranteed the Sheriff against responsibility in the matter.

The taxes were high, as we have said. One firm gave a check for $788 72, for store tax. Another paid $518 68; another $340, others from $200 to $300, &c. The whole amount collected yesterday was about $4,500.

They appear to have had a queer time of it in Wilmington. The Journal says that Mr. Brogden, the Comptroller, had directed the Sheriff to collect the taxes imposed by paragraph 16 of Schedule A. of the Revenue Law, as follows:—

(16.) Every resident surgeon-dentist, physician, lawyer, portrait or miniature painter, daguerrian artist, or other person taking likenesses of the human face; every commission merchant, factor, produce broker, and auctioneer; every state and county officer, and every person in the employment of incorporated or private companies, societies, institutions or individuals, and every other person, (except ministers of the gospel and judges of the superior and supreme courts) whose annual total receipts and income, (whether in money or otherwise) in the way of practice, salary, fees, wages, perquisites and emoluments, amount to or are worth five hundred dollars or upwards, one per cent. on such total receipts and income

And the Sheriff gave notice in the Herald that he was directed to collect 1 pr. ct. from all Commission Merchants on amount of their commissions. Why he separated the commission merchants from the dentists and others enumerated in the same sentence, we cannot understand.

It is perfectly plain, from the law itself, that all the taxes embraced in the above paragraph 16 of schedule A, as well as all other taxes in schedule A, are expressly directed to be given in; whilst all taxes in schedule B are payable to the Sheriff on the 1st July.

The Wilmington Herald says:—

"There has been some omission in the printing of the revenue act, by which commission merchants are made exempt from the tax of 1 per cent on the full amount of their commission. On the original engrossed bill in possession of the Comptroller, the paragraph alluded to is inserted. It is merely an error in printing, an omission, which will be corrected, though perhaps our commission merchants would not seriously object to its remaining an error."

The error is not in the law, as will be seen by examination of the above paragraph 16.

We suppose that the Legislature intended to lay a heavier tax on commission merchants, factors, produce brokers and auctioneers, than on merchants in regular business. But what is the fact? A commission merchant sells $10,000 worth of goods at 5 per cent. commission. He receives $500, and pays thereon a tax of $5. A resident merchant sells $10,000 worth of goods and pays a tax of half per cent., $50. Why make the one ten thousand pay ten times as much tax as the other? Why impose heavier burdens on the business of the citizen of the State, who lives here and contributes to the general welfare, than on the citizen of another State who sells his ten thousand dollars worth of goods here?

There is a sad want of practical business information in Legislative bodies generally.

4TH OF JULY.—In this town, as we have heretofore stated, B. R. Huske, Esq. will read the Declaration of Independence and Henry Mullins, Esq. will deliver the Oration. At Rockfish village, Henry W. Horne, Esq. will deliver an Oration. At the Bluff Church, an Address by Jesse R. McLean, Esq., and an Address to the Sabbath School children by Rev. G. A. Russell. Thos. H. Holmes, Esq. will deliver an Oration at Clinton; Neill McKay, Esq. will be the Orator at Summerville; Rory McNair, Esq. at Lumberton, and Wm. S. Harris, Esq. at Concord.

We issue the Observer to-day, (Saturday,) to avoid a hard day's labor on the 4th of July.

THE MAILS.—In another column we give the times of arrival and departure of the various mails, under the new contracts which went into operation yesterday. It will be seen that there are some changes, though but few.

THE FAIR.—We are authorized to state that Mr. Holden has accepted the invitation to deliver the address at the next annual Fair of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society. We have no doubt he will deliver such an address as will add greatly to the interest of the occasion.

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR.—We learn from Mr. H. B. Sedberry, Flour Inspector, that during the year ending 30th June 1859, the receipts of Flour at the Fayetteville Warehouse amounted to 17,297 barrels, being 2,185 barrels more than in the year previous, and 3,962 more than in 1856-7.

ATLANTIC & N. C. RAILROAD.—The annual meeting of the stockholders took place in Newbern on Thursday last. It appears to have been rather a stormy affair. A resolution of Dr. Arendell of Beaufort to reduce the salary of the President to $1500 with no allowance for his traveling expenses, was discussed at length, without any definite action. Mr. Whitford, the President, defended himself, and "dealt some very heavy blows" on "some persons present," says the Progress.

The individual stockholders then elected four Directors, as follows: J. C. Washington 674, J. D. Whitford 499, F. P. Latham 502, Geo. Green 468, C. B. Wood 415, W. S. Long 347, W. Murdoch 291, and 92 scattering. Messrs. Washington, Whitford, Latham and Green were elected. Council Wooten then announced the following Directors appointed on the part of the State: Lewis C. Desmond, E. A Thompson, Henry F. Bond, Johnson H. Bryan, Council Wooten, Geo. S. Stevenson, C. R. Thomas.

MOORE COUNTY CROPS.—*Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated*

CRAIN'S CREEK, June 27.

The Wheat Crop has proved very good in this section, and Oats will make a good yield. The Corn Crop looks very promising at this time, but we cannot form any definite idea how it may turn out. We will have a fair supply of peaches, apples, &c.

WHAT WILL SHE DO WITH IT?—Parodying the title of Bulwer's last novel, the Baltimore American wants to know what Miss Effie Carstang will do with the $100,000, which the St. Louis jury have ordered Mr. Shaw to pay her for breaking her heart—or, if not *her* heart, at least *his* promise to marry her.

"The damages awarded are enormous (says the American,) but the offence was heinous indeed. One hundred thousand dollars cannot be picked up in a day, even in the land of fabulous realizations, the great West; but the guilt incurred and the greater guilt attempted by Shaw, is such that no amount of money can compromise. Surely it is hard for a man to part with one-sixth of his whole estate simply because he has played false in the game of love, where falsehood is the rule and truth the exception. But what are all man's worldly goods compared to the good name of a woman? The loss of property need not involve the loss of honor, but the fair fame of a woman once tarnished, there remains for her in this world no chance of retrieval. She is lost, irrevocably lost. That Shaw did not succeed in blasting the reputation of his victim, is nothing to Shaw's credit. He did all he could to accomplish that vile consummation of his treachery. To save his dollars he swore falsely, he suborned false witnesses, became a perjurer himself and the cause of perjury in others. To save his dollars, he would have sent the woman who loved him to drag out a life of sorrow and shame. This it is which reconciles the public to the severe verdict of the jury. It was no sickly sentimentality, no school-boyish faith in broken hearts and love subdued but cherished long; for the public, like Gallio, "cares for none of these things." If Shaw had been content simply to break off the match with Miss Carstang, the public would have thought her original demand of $20,000 an ample atonement for the wrong inflicted; but when he went further and attempted to degrade her, when he tried to play the slanderer as well as the trickster, then the public, fired with righteous indignation, willingly assented to a verdict which should deprive the slanderer of a sixth of his estate and send terror to the hearts of grey-haired Lovelaces throughout the land.

"But now that the injured maiden has received her $100,000 (we trust it has already been paid) the question arises, What will she do with it? Truly a grave question. A newspaper satirist has suggested that Shaw ought to follow his money and recover his damages by marriage. This would never do. Lost to all sense of shame as Shaw evidently is, it is quite possible that he may wish to join himself in holy wedlock to a woman whose virtue he impeached in open court; but base beyond all baseness and foolish beyond all folly must that woman be, who could place her destiny in the keeping of a wretch who has deceived her in secret and traduced her in public. No, Miss Carstang cannot be so silly and so shameless as this.

"But what will she do with it? The hundred thousand dollars if at all judiciously invested will yield her an income of six, eight, perhaps ten thousand dollars. She is rich. Albeit she is thirty years of age, she is not yet old; though not beautiful, she is prepossessing; and her spotless virtue, her amiability, her accomplishments, have been proved before the world and in the face of the vilest calumnies. Lovers will swarm to her and her hundred thousand dollars. Will she marry and give the money so sadly earned to her lord, or will she marry and settle the proceeds of her damaged affections on herself? We do not envy the man who lives at ease on the money wrested from a man whom his wife loved, or professed to love. We shall not envy the children who may hereafter indulge in luxury at the expense of their mother's wounded affection.

"What will she do with it? Left in single blessedness until she has passed the period of life when women are deemed most attractive, Miss Carstang was fain to accept the attentions of a man old enough to be her father. Can she, now that she has recovered from her ancient deceiver money enough to make her rich, trust the homage of those who slighted her when she was poor? Scarcely. What then is left to her, if she be a woman of intelligence, virtue and sensibility, but to resign herself to a life, more comfortable perhaps, but quite as lonely, as though she had never owned the tenth or the twentieth part of one hundred thousand dollars. Who will envy the rich old maid? Doubtless her riches will alleviate her loneliness, but the best uses of riches will be denied her. For what woman of refinement would not tremble to relieve the poor with money so attained with the touch of villainy that her blessing cannot go with it? And when her lonely life is ended—when the old maid comes to part from her money—what will she do with it? Give it to some charitable institution, to Bible or missionary societies, or to her nephews and nieces? Yes; but who can hope that good will come of it?

"The moral of all this is plain. It is right and proper that a man who breaks a solemn promise should be punished, but it is not well for a young lady to bring suit in such case. Better for her that she should submit in silence. Money is no salve for wounded honor or affection, and shame, more or less, is sure to attach to those who accept it as such."

Summary of the Foreign News by the last Arrival.—The Austrian forces in Lombardy were still in full retreat, and were leaving the line of the river Oglio, to take up, as was supposed, a position behind the Mincio. The French and Sardinian troops were in rapid pursuit, and were being concentrated for a decisive attack. Another great battle was anticipated within a week, and it was also thought probable that a naval demonstration would be made in the Adriatic by the French fleet. The mobilization of the Prussian army and the more hostile attitude of Germany had caused uneasiness both at London and Paris, and depressed the funds.

Lord Palmerston has completed the formation of his Cabinet. It includes, in addition to Lord John Russell, the Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Earl of Elgin, Richard Cobden, Milner Gibson, the Earl Granville, Lord Campbell, and other strong names. Parliament had adjourned over to the 21st, to which the explanation of the policy of the new Ministry was postponed.—*Balt. American.*

Loss of the Steamship Argo.—The steamship Argo of the Galway line, which left New York on the 23d for Galway *via* St. John's, N. F., has been wrecked in Trepassey Bay. The ship went ashore, and at last accounts was leaking very badly, and likely to prove a total loss. The passengers and crew and their baggage were landed safely.

The Argo has until lately been engaged between England and Australia, and was the first steamship to circum-navigate the globe, going out by the way of the Cape of Good Hope and returning by the way of Cape Horn.

Voting in Chicago.—Inspector—"Who do you vote for?"

Van Houbleschmidtervitzen—"I votes vor der Covernor."

Inspector—"But which candidate?"

Van, etc., (excited)—"Dunder and blitzen, I dell you I vote vor der Covernor!"

[Inspector finds he can do nothing with him so he puts in a vote for his own party.]

William K. Blake, Esq.—It is ascertained that Mr. Blake will accept the Presidency of Spartanburg Female College, which is under the care of the South Carolina Conference. As professor in Greensboro' Female College and Principal of Fayetteville High School, Mr. Blake has secured a reputation in North Carolina, which will occasion general regret at his removal. Here he might have been increasingly successful, and could have been doubly useful by discharging duties as an instructer, which otherwise may detain ministers of the Gospel from their appropriate calling. We think the Methodists of North Carolina fail in duty to the church by omitting to keep such accomplished laymen as Mr. Blake in our own schools and colleges.

Nevertheless his loss to us may be a gain to the church, since the South Carolina Conference is far behind our own in the matter of female education, and needs such men as Prof. Blake to bring it up. The good wishes and kind remembrances of troops of friends in the Old North State will follow him to his new home.

Ral. Chr. Adv.

William W. Holden, Esq.—We take the election of Mr. Holden to the Presidency of the Educational Convention of the State, recently at Newbern, not only as a deserved tribute to the man, but to the press of North Carolina. The press has furnished the motive power to the acceleration of the cause of education in North Carolina and every where else, and hence the appropriateness of placing at the head of the Convention, a member of that fraternity. None of our craft have manifested a deeper interest in the objects and success of the Convention, than Mr. Holden has from the beginning, but all have been ready to lend a hand in advancing its interests. Let the ball roll on until every child in North Carolina is put in the schools and encouraged to obtain an education.—*Wash. Dis.*

The State's Subscription to the New Bank.—It will be recollected that the charter of the Bank of North Carolina required the State Treasurer to subscribe $500,000 in stock for the Literary Fund, and to pledge, if necessary, the stock now held by the State in the Bank of the State of North Carolina, to raise the specie to make payments on the stock thus subscribed. The Treasurer recently visited the city of New York, for the purpose of making a loan on the basis of the stock referred to; and we are gratified to learn that he has made the most satisfactory and advantageous arrangements for raising the specie. We understand that he has contracted with a Bank in that City for a loan of $250,000 in specie, at the rate of 5½ per cent. The legal rate of interest in New York is 7 per cent. This business transaction speaks for itself. It is creditable to the Treasurer, and affords at the same time another proof, if such proof were necessary, of the soundness of the old State Bank, and of the high character for promptitude and integrity which North Carolina sustains in the great commercial and financial centre of the Union.—*Ral. Standard of the 1st inst.*

Methodist Protestant Female College.—This College has been established by the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, and we have no doubt will be worthy of the patronage, not only of that Church, but the public generally. We have assurances from those in whom we place implicit reliance that every thing necessary will be done to make this a first class Female College. The location is healthy, the community moral, the building large and appropriate. We hope and believe that usefulness and success will attend this educational enterprize.—*Greens. Patriot, 1st inst.*

Prodigious.—Who *can* beat this? Col. W. C. Smith, who produced the first *bloom* of the season, has shown us specimens of *oats* growing on his plantation, which for prolific yield, exceed anything we have seen or read of. *One* grain producing seventy eight stocks and these seventy eight stocks *eight thousand three hundred and forty six grains.* There are several of these stocks now in our own office, which may be seen and *counted* by any who are disposed to think this account apochryphal.—*Wadesboro Argus.*

The Crops.—We are glad to say that the appearance of the crops in this region looks promising. The recent rains have been of signal advantage. We have not had the floods spoken of by some of our cotemporaries, but the rains have been gentle and refreshing.—*Wash. Dis.*

Prolific Oats.—John Hiatt, Esq., sent us a couple of bunches of Winter Oats, each bunch being the product of one grain. We took the pains to count the stalks in one of the bunches, and then the grains on the stalk, and the result was, the bunch contained 55 stalks, and one head about 120 grains, which, allowing the head we counted to be an average one, would give 12,100 grains as the product of one. A number of our farmers have been raising this species of oats for a year or two, and they all speak of it as preferable to the spring oats.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

Government Debt.—The public at large, says the N. Y. Correspondent of the National Intelligencer, are not accurately informed as to the exact amount of the public debt of the United States. The following items may be relied upon as correct, outstanding on the 20th June:

In five and six per cents, 1862, '68	$25,164,000
In new five per cents., 1874	18,500,000
In Treasury bills, 1859	13,116,000
Total outstanding June 20	56,880,000
New 5 per cts., authorized $5,000,000	
Reissue Treasury bills, ditto 6,884,000	
	8,384,000
Total issued and authorized	$65,264,000

With the exception of the Treasury notes but little of this is redeemable at an early day.

NIAGARA, June 30.

Mons. Blondin's Great Tight Rope Feat at Niagara Successful.—The great feat of walking across the Niagara, below the chasm, half-way between the Cataract and the Suspension Bridge, on a tight rope, by Mons. Blondin, took place successfully this afternoon. There were present about 5,000 persons. M. Blondin passed on the rope from the American to the British side in 17 minutes and a half, stopping about half way and refreshing himself with a bottle of water drawn up by a rope from the little steamer *Maid of the Mist*, below. He returned in 12 minutes.

CHICAGO, June 30.

The Railroad Disaster.—Thirty seven bodies have been recovered. Eleven unknown. One of the injured has since died.

One more body was recovered this afternoon, making thirty-eight as yet found. It was buried several feet in the quicksands.

ANNUAL SETTLEMENTS.

THE Subscribers would remind those indebted to them that this is the period of the year in which it is most convenient and desirable to have a general settlement. They are preparing to forward accounts by mail to those at a distance who owe for books, printing, &c. Those indebted for subscription to the Observer only, will be able to ascertain the amount due by reference to their last receipts.

Persons having accounts against the subscribers will please present them for payment.

E. J. HALE & SON.

July 1, 1859.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—July 2.

BACON,	10	a 13	American	5½	a 6
BEESWAX,	28	a 30	English	4	a 4½
CANDLES, F. F.	18	a	LARD,	13	a 14
Adamantine	25	a 30	LEAD,	8	a 8½
Sperm	45	a 55	MOLASSES—		
COFFEE—Rio	12½	a 13½	Cuba	28	a 30
Laguira	13½	a 14	N. Orleans	50	a 00
Java	20	a	NAILS,	4½	a 5
COTTON—			OIL—Linseed	1 00	a 0 00
Fair to good	11½	a	Tanner's	70	a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	10½	a	SALT—		
COTTON BAGGING—			Liv. Sack	1 25	a 0 00
Gunny	18	a 20	Alum	60	a 0 00
Dundee	18	a 20	FLAXSEED,	1 00	a 1 15
COTTON YARN—			SHOT—		
No. 5 to 10	1 05	a	Com. pr. bag	2 25	a 0 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Buck	2 37½	a 0 00
Bro. Sheetings	8½	a 10	SPIRITS—		
Osnaburgs	11	a 11½	P. Brandy	1 00	a 1 25
FEATHERS,	45	a 50	N. C. Apple	85	a 0 95
FLOUR—			Northern do.	65	a 0 75
Family	6 75	a 6 85	N. C. Whiskey	50	a 0 60
Super.	6 50	a 6 60	Northern do.	35	a 0 40
Fine	6 25	a 6 35	SUGARS—		
Scratched	6 00	a 6 10	Loaf	13	a 13½
GRAIN—			Crushed	12	a 13
Corn	1 15	a 1 25	Coffee	10	a 10½
Wheat	1 20	a 1 25	Porto Rico	9	a 10
Rye	1 25	a 0 00	New Orleans	8½	a 9½
Oats	50	a 60	TALLOW,	10	a 00
Peas	1 10	a 1 20	WOOL,	18	a 19
HIDES—Dry	11	a 12½	TURPENTINE—		
Green	5	a 6	Yellow dip	2 40	a 0 00
IRON—			Virgin	2 75	a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6	a 6½	Hard	1 25	a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7	a 7½	Spirits	36	a 37

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

The receipts of all kinds of produce (with the exception of Spirits Turpentine,) have been light during the past week, and no material change to report since last review. Spirits has been coming in freely, and selling at 2 to 3 cts. per gallon less than the first of the week.

Corrected by B. F. PEARCE.

WILMINGTON MARKET—July 1, 1859.

Turpentine, virgin 3 25, yellow $3, hard 1 75; Spirits 40. Molasses, a lot of 100 hhds., 12 tcs. and 12 bbls. Cuba landing, but not sold. No other transactions.

During the week, sales of 2204 bbls. Turpentine mostly as above; early in the week sales of virgin at 3 50. Spirits, 1200 bbls. at 40½ on Monday and Tuesday, 40 since. Rosin, a small lot at 1 25 for common, 2 50 to $3 for pale. Cotton, one lot at 11½ for middling and strict do. Flour inactive at 6 75 for super, $7 for family. Hay 70 to $1. Timber, 8 rafts at 4 50, $5, 6 50, 7 50, $9. No other transactions.

At New York, Flour firm and advanced; Southern 6 25 to 6 75. Wheat very dull; white 1 70, red 1 56. Corn 86 to 91. Spirits dull at 44 to 45. Rosin dull at 1 80. Cotton was better on Wednesday under the foreign news, and closed firm on Thursday evening at 11½ for middling uplands.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line. July 2.—Str Fanny, with passengers, and goods for H L Myrover, S W Tillinghast & Co, J Martine, J H Hall, J Shaw, D & W McLaurin, J H Pritchett, G W Williams & Co, J W Horn, A D Waddill, M N Leary, J W Lett, J R Lee, E A Chambers, S J Hinsdale, J Kyle, Starr & Williams, C E Leete, W A Kuper, A Holmes, Jr, Murchison, Reid & Co, J R McDuffie, Waterhouse & Bowes.

Fayetteville Female High School.

THE Examination Exercises will commence on TUESDAY, July 5th, at 3 o'clock, P M.

The Annual Sermon will be preached on Tuesday Evening, by Rev. A. Weaver, in the Methodist Church. At the same place, on Wednesday evening, Robert P. Dick, Esq., of Greensborough, will deliver the Literary Address.

On Thursday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the Graduating Exercises will take place at the Seminary. In the evening, there will be a Concert of vocal and instrumental music.

WM. K. BLAKE, Principal.

July 1

METHODIST PROTESTANT FEMALE COLLEGE.

JAMESTOWN, GUILFORD COUNTY, N. C.

THE first session of this Institution, under the patronage of the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, will commence on Thursday the 14th of July.

The most competent Teachers will be employed in every department, and the course of instruction will be thorough and complete, embracing all the branches usually taught in the best female schools.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

One-half payable on the entrance of the student, and the other at the close of the session, are as follows:—

Board, including fuel and washing,	$37 50
Collegiate course,	15 00
Primary department,	10 00

Music, Languages and Ornamentals at the usual rates. For further information apply to the President,

W. C. LIPSCOMB, Jr.

July 1, 1859 28-6t

WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN of some experience in Teaching, desires a Situation. He was prepared for a teacher at Dr. Wilson's school, and can give satisfactory testimonials as to qualifications, and character. Address JOHN C. FAUCETTE,

Mebanesville, Alamance Co., N. C.

June 27. 27-3t

Lower Little River and Crane's Creek Navigation Company.

THERE will be a MEETING of the Stockholders of the Lower Little River and Crane's Creek Navigation Co., at Morrison's Mills, on Little River, on the 15th inst., for the purpose of organizing the Co.; a sufficient amount of Stock having been subscribed therefor.

CHRISTOPHER MONROE, for the general Commissioners.

July 2. 28-tm

Carolinian till meeting.

Valuable Real Estate at Auction.

AT the Market House on Saturday the 26th July, at 12 M., I shall sell that desirable TWO STORY FIRE-PROOF STORE, on Green Street, long and favorably known as the Store of David Gee, Esq., and at present occupied by Mr. A. McKinnon. Terms of payment are accommodating, and made known at sale.

JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.

July 1. 28-ts

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., July 1, 1859:—

Alex Anderson, Mrs Caroline A Aikins.

Thos G Bowls, Wm Blanks, Berry & Bullin, F D Beall, Miss M Bethea, Jessee L Briant, K J Bramble, Martin Butler, Eno H Baker, Owen Butler, Elizabeth Bass, King Briant, Mrs Nancy Baker, Thos M Burrough, B F Bartholow, Wm Booth.

Ransom Carter, H S Campbell, D K Campbell, Miss Mary A Chesnut, Mrs Mary B Curry, Capt J J Connerly, Jas H Dobson, M V B Deshongh, J David, Miss Sarah Dunn, Jos Downing, A J Davis.

Miss Sarah Ellis, Jas Elmore, Miss Mary Ellis, Hiram Eaton.

T W Gilmore, Robinson Gardner, Mrs Elizabeth Goodman, Miss Catharine Gay, John A Gow, Charles Goddard.

Miss Mary Howel, P J Haris, Sam'l Hatrich, Jas P Hodges, Thos A Hendricks, W G Hall 3, Wm H Hall, Francis Jones, Capt D Jones.

N J King, Miss S J Kornbow, Miss Jane J King, Ezekiel M King.

Miss Mary A Lassiter, Dan'l Leslie, Jas A Lassiter.

A L Mendenhall, R J Mills, D L Monroe, David H Merrit, Dr Robt Monroe, Wiley Milender, B & N Marsten & Co, Mis Cloe Mass, H N Murphy, R D Meador, Dan'l C Monroe.

J Q McDougald 2, Miss A T McNeill, Moses McDerritt, Mrs M E McDonald, Miss Mag McMillan, Capt D McDougald, M R McLauchlin, Neill McQueen, A E McKay, Love McDanl.

T B Newberry, Sarah New, R E Nickens.

Henry Prance, D A Patterson, Geo Paristich, Jas T Petteway, Jas Price.

Henry M Rogers, Henry Rogers, Miss Isabella Ray, D B Roberts, Wm Rasbery.

John R Smith, (son of Jas.) John J Spell, S S Simmons, Alex'r A Spence, Alex'r Spencer.

T S Ursher.

Ruffin Vaughn.

J M White, F R Webster, Dr B C Williams, Jas Whitehead, John Walsh, John Williams, W Weinstein, C L Wheeler, H S Wheeler, Hiram Wheeler.

N. B. Persons calling for any of the above letter will please state that they are advertised.

JAS. G. COOK, P. M.

Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF THE MAILS.

RALEIGH.

Arrives daily at 6½ A. M.
Closes " " 2½ P. M.

KENANSVILLE, (VIA CLINTON AND WARSAW.)

Arrives daily, at 7½ A. M.
Closes " at 1½ P. M.

SALEM.

Arrives Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 3 P. M.
Closes Monday, " " " " 12½ "

FAIR BLUFF.

Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 A. M.
Closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, at ½ P. M.

CHERAW.

Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 1 A. M.
Closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, at ½ P. M.

ROBESON'S via ELIZABETHTOWN.

Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 2½ P. M.
Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5½ A. M.

RALEIGH via SUMMERVILLE.

Arrives Monday and Saturday, at 8 P. M.
Closes Tuesday and Friday, at 5½ A. M.

SWIFT ISLAND via MONTROSE.

Arrives Monday, at 5 P. M.
Closes Tuesday, at 8½ A. M.

SWIFT ISLAND via TROY.

Arrives Tuesday, at 6 P. M.
Closes Wednesday, at 5½ A. M.

MAGNOLIA.

Arrives Tuesday, at 2 P. M.
Closes " " 2 "

ELIZABETHTOWN via TEREBINTH.

Arrives Monday, at 7 P. M.
Closes Tuesday, at 5½ A. M.

PHILADELPHUS.

Arrives Tuesday, at 1 A. M.
Closes Sunday, at ½ P. M.

J. G. COOK, P. M.

July 1, 1859.

A CARD.

THE Proprietor of the FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL takes pleasure in announcing to the public, that the Daily Lines of Stages from Warsaw, Raleigh, and tri-weekly from High Point, are now in good running order and making regular time. This, with the addition of four Passenger Steamers to Wilmington, gives the traveling public a fair opportunity of visiting Fayetteville.

July 1, 1859. 28-t.

Semi-Weekly Ral. Standard, Daily Wil. Journal and Presbyterian copy 3 times and send bill.

25 Hhds. Good Bacon, SIDES and SHOULDERS, just received and for sale by

D. & W. McLAURIN.

July 2, 1859. 28tf

H. W. HORNE, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

MAY be found at the Office of Wm. B. Wright, Esq., near the Court House.

June 30, 1859. 28-1Y

Town papers 6 mos.

W. S. NORMENT, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Lumberton, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Bladen and Columbus. All business intrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office in the Court House.

June 27, 1859. 28-81y

No Longer Indulgence!

THE notes and accounts of the late firm of McArn & Lilly, will go into the hands of D. B. McArn on the 1st August next.

Those wishing to save cost can do so by settling with E. Lilly previous to that time. All the notes and accounts will then be put in suit, without any discrimination.

D. B. McARN, E. LILLY.

Gilopolis, N. C., June 29 28*tA1

Presbyterian copy 4 times and send bill to E. Lilly.

New Volumes, July 1859.

The American Phrenological Journal.

DEVOTED to Phrenology, Physiology, Mechanism, Education, Agriculture, the Natural Sciences, and General Intelligence, is profusely Illustrated with Engravings, and published Monthly at One Dollar a year; 10 copies for $5. Every Family, and especially all young men and women should have a copy.

The Water-Cure Journal.

Devoted to Physiology, Hydropathy, and the Laws of Life and Health. Guide to Health and Longevity. Published monthly, at One Dollar a year; 10 copies for $5 These Journals are too well known to need special description.

☞ $3—For Three Dollars, a copy of both Journals and Life Illustrated will be sent for one year; for Two Dollars, half a year.

Specimen numbers sent gratis on application.

Agents Wanted—Address FOWLER & WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York.

July 1 28*7t

$100 REWARD.

I WILL pay the above amount for the apprehension and delivery of my boy Peter, to me, whom I have previously described; also will pay any reasonable amount, for proof positive of his being aided or harbored by any white person or persons, to escape from me. It is probable he has free papers.

J. H. McQUEEN.

Queensdale, Robeson County, July 2. 28-82t

SALE OF SLAVES.

HAVING at June Term 1859, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the County of Cumberland, been appointed a Commissioner to sell the Slaves belonging to the Estates of Margaret Munroe and Flora Munroe, I shall offer the same for sale on Thursday the 21st of July next, at the Market House in the town of Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock M., to wit: PETER, aged about 23; ANNA 14; VANN 19; EFFIE 17, and their interest in ABEL.

Terms of sale, Bonds with approved security, payable 6 months after date and drawing interest from date.

CHARLES MUNROE, Comm'r.

June 29. 27-sw1t-*ts

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by John S. Willis, on the 8th day of February, 1856, to secure the payment of certain debts therein specified, I will on Saturday the 30th day of July next, before the Door of the Court House in Lumberton, offer for sale on a Credit of six months, a TRACT of LAND, lying in the County of Robeson, on the West side of the Great Swamp and on both sides of the White Oak Swamp, being the same conveyed to said Willis by Daniel Lamon and others, containing 1923 Acres.

Also, another Tract, lying in the County of Bladen, on the East side of the Great Swamp, being the same conveyed to said Willis by William Willis and Richard Willis, containing 400 Acres.

R. S. FRENCH, Trustee.

June 25. [$1 50] 27-sw1t-*3t

Kerosene Oil.

LIGHT colored.—best quality. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE,

29TH JUNE, 1859.

THE Directors of this Bank have declared a Dividend of 4 per cent. out of the profits of last 6 months. Payable on and after the 1st day of July.

W. G. BROADF

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,

FOR

GENTS, YOUTHS AND BOYS.

—ALSO—

YOKE-NECK

SHIRTS, HOSIERY,

SUSPENDERS,

Stocks, Cravats,

GLOVES,

TRUNKS,

VALISES, &c

MAY BE HAD AT

A. J. WOODWARD'S

ONE PRICE

Clothing Store,

MARKET SQUARE,

Two Doors below Hinsdale's Drug Store.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

May 10 12*tf

"NEW SPRING GOODS"

AT LITTLE'S MILLS,

AUSTIN & BRADLEY

ARE receiving their Spring Stock of Goods, bought in New York for CASH, at low-down prices. They take this method of informing their former patrons and the public that they are able to exhibit the largest and best assortment of goods ever offered at their place, and which they are determined to sell at low prices for cash or on the usual time to good and prompt payers, and respectfully ask their friends and the public to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Price and examine our stock of

American and English Prints

from 6¼ to 12½ cents, Silks, Bareges, Robes in different styles, Brilliants, Ginghams, Hoop Skirts, Crape Shawls, Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, Edgings, Head Dresses, Ruches, Flowers. In fact every thing that the Ladies may need, and bound to please.

Cloths, Cassimeres,

Italian Cloth, French Drap d'Ete, Tweeds, K'y Jeans, Milledgeville Jeans—a large stock. Plain and Fancy Cottonades, Marseilles, Nankeens, Linen Goods—a great variety. In fact, almost any thing you want for Spring and Summer. A large stock of

Spring and Summer Clothing

for men and boys, Hats—a Hat for every man and boy that will come and buy. Bonnets and Bloomers, Boots and Shoes—a large and fine assortment, Umbrellas, Parasols, Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Collars, Buggy and Wagon Whips, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery, Glassware, Stoneware, Castings.

GROCERIES,

consisting of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Rice, and every thing usually sold by grocery men. A general assortment of Drugs and Dye Stuffs, a large lot of Bacon and Mess Pork. In short, the goods are here, more than we want to keep long.

AUSTIN & BRADLEY.

Little's Mills, Richmond Co., N. C., April 9, 1859. 6*tf

SPRING GOODS

AT FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.

E. LILLY

—Is now receiving his stock of—

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

for the Spring Trade, which have been selected with great care, having taken sufficient time he thinks to make good selections and buy cheap. Being willing to give his customers the advantage of his labor, he would call their attention to his unusually large stock, consisting in part of—

8000 Yds. Fancy Prints—fast colors;
7000 " Bro. Sheetings and Shirtings;
2000 " Osnaburgs and Drillings;
30 Pieces Blue Denims,—excellent for servants;
1200 Prs. Boots and Shoes, assorted;
75 Doz. Hats, assorted,—to which especial attention is called, having bought them extremely low.

A complete assortment of Linen and Cotton Goods for Pants.

A large lot of Ready-made Clothing—Coats from 75 cts. to $25 00, Pants from $1 00 to $10 00, Vests from 75 cts. to $9 00.

A large assortment of Bonnets and Flats for Ladies and Misses;

Real French Flowers, a beautiful lot, which the ladies are requested particularly to examine, having purchased them from the importer at very low prices.

His stock of Ladies Dress Goods embraces all the latest styles in Organdies, Berages and Tissues, together with low-priced American Lawns, from 9 cts. up.

Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, Ribbons, Laces, Embroidery, Perfumery, Buttons, Combs, Brushes, Scissors, Work Baskets, Soaps, Inks, &c., in fact any thing that is kept in a Fancy Dry Goods Establishment can be found in his stock.

He would call the attention of the Ladies to a nice assortment of Berage Shawls—new style, together with a lot of Lace Points, entirely new.

March 28, 1859 2*tf

NOTICE!

THAT on the fourth Monday of July next, at the Court House door in the town of Carthage, I will offer and sell the following TRACTS OF LAND, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the tax and costs due thereon:

Year.	Names of Persons.	No. Town Lots.	Valuation.	No. acres Land.	Valuation.	Watches.	White Polls.	
1857.	G. W. Fonshee, for N. C. Gas Canal Transportation Co.			640	$12,000 00			
1857.	R. Sentell, for N. C. Gas Coal Transportation Co.			1160	8000 00			
1856 and '7.	M. Wyndham Robinson,			440	13000 00			
1855-6-7.	Lockhart Bryan, Jr.,			50	500 00			
1856 and '7.	Benj. Parker,			15	150 00			
1867.	D. C. McBlack,			75½	150 00			
	Alex'r Campbell,	1	$1500			1		
	Henry Ensholm,			63	123 00	1	1	
	Christian McLeod,			493	985 00	1	1	
	Thomas McLeod,			1852	2852 00	1	1	
	Nadhan Strickland,			1871	2851 00	1	1	
	Anton Tyseckin,			146	2851 00	1	1	
(1856 and '7.)	Matthew Williams,			2000	1500 00	1	5	
1854-5-6-7.	Ditto,			200	400 00			
1854-5-6-7.	Ditto,			150	150 00			
	Jesse G. Sowell.			98	300 00	1		
	Ditto,			160	300 00	1		
	Benjamin Barbee.			50	100 00	1		
	Deep River,							
	Deep River,							
	Ditto.							
	Little River,							
	Kittrell's Creek,							
	Richland Creek,							
	Deep River,							
	Deep River,							
	Crane's Creek,							
	Tobacco Road,							
	Little Juniper,							
	Big Juniper,							
	Deep River,							
	Buffalo Creek,							
	Ditto,							
	Richland Creek,							
	Tom's Creek,							